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VOL. 32, No. 11

JANUARY 16, 1939

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COMING ATTRACTIONS

JANUARY 21—1 P.M.

WASHINGTON LATIN CLUB

Raleigh Hotel, Washington

Speaker: Dr. John Flagg Gummere, William Penn Charter School, Philadelphia

JANUARY 28—11 A.M.

CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION OF PITTSBURGH
AND VICINITY

University of Pittsburgh

Conference on Latin in Pennsylvania Schools

FEBRUARY 18

NEW YORK CLASSICAL CLUB

Casa Italiana, Columbia University

FEBRUARY 28—2:15 P.M.

AMERICAN CLASSICAL LEAGUE

Halle Auditorium, Cleveland

Joint Conference: The Contribution of Foreign
Language Study to Social Consciousness

APRIL 7-8

CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE MIDDLE
WEST AND SOUTH

Oberlin College

JUNE 28-AUGUST 4

SUMMER SESSION, AMERICAN SCHOOL OF
CLASSICAL STUDIES

Athens

Director: Professor Louis E. Lord, Oberlin College

JULY 3-AUGUST 11

SUMMER SESSION, SCHOOL OF
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Rome

Director: Professor Henry T. Rowell, Yale University

CLASSICAL ARCHAEOLOGY, 1938

The Archaeological Institute of America and the American Philological Association met together at Providence on December 28, 29 and 30. President Wriston of Brown University welcomed the conventioners with a breezy attack on materialists in education, and was duly applauded. Professor W. A. Oldfather as president of the A. P. A. read an address entitled *Some Ancient Thoughts on Progress and Decadence*.

From Athens Theodore Leslie Shear reported that the 1938 campaign in the agora was successful. The location of the Eleusinion, in the southeast corner of the concession, was more closely limited. The agora odeum is probably the Odeum of Agrippa built in 16 B.C. The coming campaign may finish the preliminary clearing of the area conceded. Benjamin D. Meritt showed a fragment of an archon list, inscribed in the 420's but naming archons of the 520's, including Cleisthenes who had been thought to have been in exile at that time. A. E. Raubitschek shed new light on the sequel to Marathon. The Persians sailed around Sounion while the Athenians ran across country. The Persians did attempt a landing at Phaleron and were repulsed in a second battle. A second stele recorded the further Athenian losses.

The highest point of the meeting was William B. Dinsmoor's announcement of the Temple of Ares, which six years ago he predicted and described (correctly) from one corner triglyph block. In dimensions it was almost identical with the Hephaisteion, with 6 x 13 columns and pediment sculptures. It was built shortly after the Hephaisteion and the Sounion temple, and by the same architect. Its present foundations, however, are four centuries younger. The temple presumably first stood further to the east, and in the period of Augustus was moved to make room for Athens' new Roman market.

The perennial excavation of Corinth by the American School at Athens was reported by Charles H. Morgan, lately director of the school and now returned to Amherst. David M. Robinson described the fourth campaign at Olynthus. More private houses and a portico were discovered, also an inscription finally naming the town, if any querulent still questioned its identity. Burnt bricks are now added to the long list of innovations fixed before 348 B.C., Olynthus' death line. George E. Mylonas told of his trial campaign at Micyberna, a small port near Olynthus. It survived until 316 B.C. when its inhabitants were joined with other populations to found Cassandrea, providing another highly profitable terminus ante quem. The houses of Micyberna show block planning, but much less pretentious than the now famous Olynthus examples and lacking the familiar court, clearly designed for more modest circumstances. Karl Lehmann-Hartleben dug in the sanctuary of the Kabeiroi on Samothrace, under the auspices of the American School in Athens.

The seventh season completed the University of Cincinnati's excavations at Hissarlik, under Carl W. Blegen who announced the attainment of all objectives. 1938 was largely devoted to study; but the archaic temenos (of Cybele?) previously reported was thoroughly explored and a small theater cleared. John L. Caskey described a curious 'pillar house' in Troy VI. Charles Vellay's objections to the identification of Hissarlik with Troy hardly merit Jerome Sperling's spirited reply.

At the same time the newspapers were carrying Dr. Blegen's most recent chronology of the mound:

Troy I	3200 to 2600 B.C.
II	2600 to 2300
III	2300 to 2200
IV	2200 to 2000
V	2000 to 1900
VI	1900 to 1350
VII A (Homeric Troy)	1350 to 1200
B	1200 to 900
VIII A	900 to 550
B	550 to 325
IX	325 B.C. to 400 A.D.

Dr. Blegen will already have left for another season of study at Hissarlik. The final publication will contain all material found, mostly buildings and pottery but also extensive skeletal remains and for zoologists tons of animal remains.

Millar Burrows reported on the 1938 campaign at Tell el-Kheleifeh near Aqaba. The Committee for the Excavation of Antioch sponsored a seventh campaign at Antioch-on-the-Orontes, directed and described by W. A. Campbell. The topography of the site is becoming clearer; some mosaics were found; and a trial campaign was conducted at Seleucia Pieria, the port of ancient Antioch. Other news from Americans in Syria concerns publication: The closing hours of 1938 yielded

the bulky official publication of Gerasa, a combined report on Yale's seventh and eighth annual campaigns at Dura is in press, and preparation of the definitive volumes on ten years' results from the site has begun.

The usual fifth session of the Institute for the reading of papers was omitted to permit several members to attend in New York a celebration of the centenary of Edward Robinson's first exploration in Palestine. Archaeologists remaining in Providence attended the session of the Philological Association to hear Robert H. Pfeiffer's paper on Cretan-Mycenaean Culture at Ras Shamra, and John Erskine's paper on Vergil.

Several visiting scholars were present. Henri Seyrig, Director of Antiquities in Syria, explained the famous clay tesserae from Palmyra as tickets to ritual banquets. A. J. B. Wace of Cambridge University resummarized the commercial relations between Mycenaean Greece and Syria, Phoenicia and Egypt. Axel Boëthius of Göteborg pictured Vitruvius as a conservative, vainly opposing the upstart architects whom the building program of Augustus' early years brought into prominence; his date is not later than 23 B.C. Otto Brendel and Elisabeth Jastrow, both formerly of the German Archaeological Institute in Rome, also read papers. The international flavor of the meetings was heightened by the program footnote¹ which explained why Paul Friedländer was not present to present his paper *Dis kai tris to kalon* to the Philological Association.

An archaeological symposium took the place of the formal address which in other years has followed the subscription dinner. Four speakers of charm and wit spoke of the frontiers of Hellenic civilization: Rostovtzeff of South Russia, M. Seyrig of Palmyra, Bradford Welles of Egypt and Rhys Carpenter of the Greek West. It was well received and suggests future experiment.

Of 38 archaeological papers, including four read by title but excluding those of the symposium, only eight concerned Italian archaeology. This may accurately reflect contemporary American interest in this subject but it does not accurately reflect the value of Roman studies in general—on the philological side the papers were evenly distributed between Greek and Latin topics. Possibly the Italian attitude toward foreign interference would partly explain this.

If any other lesson was to be derived from the whole performance it was that more archaeologists ought to hold their cameras level. Too often a distant range of hills sloping rapidly to the sea turned out in sharper focus to be the horizon itself.

The 1939 meetings will be held in Ann Arbor.

J. J.

¹According to information received, Dr. Friedländer must obtain a visa for permanent emigration in order to be released from the concentration camp where he is now. A contract with some American college or university would enable him to obtain this."

REVIEWS

Claudians Festgedicht auf das sechste Konsulat des Kaisers Honorius.

By KARL ALBERT MÜLLER. Pages 131. (Neue Deutsche Forschungen, Abteilung klassische Philologie, Band 7) Junker und Dünnhaupt, Berlin 1938 (Dissertation)

Müller's edition embraces a brief introduction (9-22), text and commentary (23-128), and a bibliography (129-131). The first pages are devoted to Claudian's significance as the last great poet of Rome. It is emphasized that his poetry constitutes an important historical source if due allowance be made for poetical embellishment and for partisanship. Müller then discusses the history involved in a consideration of the poem. The emperor Honorius came to Rome toward the end of the year 403 A.D. to celebrate the repulse of the Goths and to enter upon his sixth consulship. In honor of this event Claudian composed the panegyric.

This poem is our only source of information about the battle of Verona, but unfortunately the description gives us little evidence about the actual fighting except for a reference which indicates that the battle occurred in the summer (vs. 215). Hence scholars are at variance in their inferences as to Alaric's movements between the battle of Pollentia and the battle of Verona. Birt (*praef.* LIV-LV) has maintained that Alaric retreated to Istria, that he remained there till the spring of 403, and then invaded Italy and was defeated at Verona in August. Müller takes issue with Birt and argues for the year 402 as the date of the battle. With good reason he questions Birt's conclusions, but his first argument is based upon a misinterpretation of the statement which Birt makes in this connection. Birt admits that Alaric could have retreated to Istria and still have returned in time to fight at Verona in August, 402:

Nam potest Alaricus anno 402 ex Pollentia et Appennino rediens post dies quinquaginta mense Maio exeunte pervenisse ad Timavum, mox, ubi nuntiatum est Stiliconem Romae versari, subito consilium mutasse et mense Iunio vel Iulio denuo ingressus Veronam tam celeriter pervenisse, ut ibi eodem anno mense Augusto iterum proeliarentur Gothi et Romani. Sed haec quoque opinatio plane falsi coarguitur.

Müller quotes him as offering the opinion that Alaric could not have done this and asserts that he was forced by this conviction to assume a second invasion in 403 (17-18). He considers Claudian's description (vss. 204ff.) of Alaric's army as applicable to an army seriously depleted by losses rather than one sufficiently strengthened to make a new invasion. He stresses the fact that Claudian ascribes to the initiative of Stilicho the shifting of the scene of conflict to the region north of the Po (vss. 302-303). We can not put too much weight upon such evidence since Claudian was a

master at whitewashing Stilicho's record. The probabilities, however, seem in favor of the year 402. Birt could not satisfactorily explain, on the basis of his theory, the poet's abrupt transition from the account of one battle to the other (vs. 201).

Müller's text rests upon Birt's edition, but with some minor divergences. He has correctly, it seems to me, chosen the reading *sic* in verse 324 instead of *tum*. The lustration referred to is thus interpreted as a simile. In verse 398 *tyrannis* supplants *tyranni*, the reading of Birt and Koch, but does not, to my mind, improve the meaning. In spite of Müller's defense of *hoc . . . forum*, verse 422, *hunc . . . chorum* seems to afford a better transition from verse 421 and to have more poetic merit. In verse 491 the reading *certamine* (instead of *certamina*) can be justified in the phrase *doctos tantae certamine laudis*, but scarcely so Müller's analysis which construes *laudis* as genitive with *doctos* and *certamine* as used with the force of *certatim*. The genitive appears to depend on *certamine*. The reading *in quantum* instead of *et quantum* (vs. 544) seems to complicate the grammatical structure unnecessarily. In verse 557 *curva*, Birt's plausible conjecture, has been rejected in favor of *cura*, the reading of the MSS.

Müller's exegetical commentary affords adequate and accurate information on most of the points of history, syntax, and interpretation which are involved. In the matter of interpretation there is naturally room to differ with any editor. I shall mention only a few of the points on which I beg leave to differ. I can not think that *signifer* (vs. 22) refers to Stilicho and *imperii sidus* to Honorius. On the contrary the poet seems to be stating figuratively that Honorius (*signifer*), in blessing Rome with his presence, has restored to the city its proper majesty. In describing the splendors of Rome, as seen from the Palatine, Claudian mentions, along with temples and statues, *aeraque vestitis numerosa puppe columnis consita* (48f.). Müller interprets this as referring to bronze statues placed upon columns which stood on the rostra and hence were surrounded by the beaks of ships (i.e. those affixed to the rostra). This is far-fetched. The reference must be to *columnae rostratae*. It is possible that *aera* refers to statues surmounting such columns, but I am inclined to think that the expression is tautological: *bronze affixed to columns girt with many a prow*. In verse 111 the phrase *quorum . . . meritam repetens . . . iram* is translated as follows: "deren verdiente Bestrafung erlangend." The phrase more naturally means: *recalling his just cause of anger at them*. There are difficulties in the way of accepting his explanation of verse 497. He has chosen the reading *amne retuso*, whereas *amne secundo* forms a more logical antithesis to the following *redeunte*. The *quod* clause in verse 575 seems to me not causal but a substantive *quod* clause such as in late Latin came to be used instead of an infinitive with subject accusative.

There are many points of interpretation with regard to which the editor has shown excellent judgment. The bibliography does not include Platnauer's translation of Claudian, which constitutes an important contribution to the study of the poet. As a whole Müller's edition embodies the results of careful research and is to be highly commended. It would be desirable if we could have more such editions covering those portions of Latin literature which are still without annotation and which for that reason have been largely neglected.

GLADYS MARTIN

MISSISSIPPI STATE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

The Clothing of the Ancient Romans. By LILLIAN M. WILSON. Pages xiii, 178, 103 figures on 95 plates. Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore 1938 (The Johns Hopkins University Studies in Archaeology, No. 24) \$5.

Fourteen years ago Dr. Wilson published her book on the Roman toga, a worthy monograph to initiate the Johns Hopkins Studies in Archaeology. In the volume under discussion she has enlarged the scope of her investigations, but has continued to study and evaluate in her thorough manner and to present the results in her usual concise but complete and competent style.

It is gratifying to note (36) that the writer "has found no evidence which would necessitate any change in her conclusions" published in the monograph on the toga. It is interesting to note that she has continued to draw her evidence partly from literary sources and partly from such existing monuments as statues, relief sculptures and paintings. One should also recall the distinction drawn in the former work (2) between details that are "true to actual form," that is, "essential or characteristic" and those which "are due . . . to artistic license," that is, "incidental or arbitrary."

The raw materials used for Roman clothing during the period that lies from fifteen to twenty-four centuries in the past was primarily wool, although linen, cotton and silk were employed at various times. If natural color or a pure white was not used the Romans most frequently dyed garments with purple obtained from the murex or a less expensive substitute. On the frontispiece (Plate I) are reproduced seven shades of purple produced by modern chemists from recipes in the Papyrus Graecus Holmiensis. Linen, cotton and silk were dyed in the thread; wool, in the fleece, and not (as many think) after being made into cloth.

Distaff and spindle were like those which a visitor to Greece still sees in the hands of any little girl tending sheep. Early weaving was done on the Homeric or upright loom, beginning at the top; later a crossbeam replaced the weights at the bottom of the vertical loom, and weaving was begun at the bottom; before the end of the period a horizontal loom was used.

Even on these primitive looms, however, a web of great width could be woven; this gives point to the later statement (56) that sleeves could have been woven in one piece with the body of the Roman tunic, as is true of certain "Coptic tunics" of about the fifth century A.D. in the Victoria and Albert Museum. The later discussion of the *tunica recta* (138) is also closely connected with this treatment of the early type of loom.

Needles were large and clumsy and the little sewing that was done was coarse and crude. The process of culling is briefly treated. So, too, is the subject of fibulae and other garment fastenings, with short statements about jewelry.

Each of the remaining chapters deals with one or more articles of clothing worn by men, women and children, and by people of various ranks. In each case the garment is discussed historically and chronologically, with frequent citations from literary sources; a reconstruction follows, consisting of a discussion of fabric, measurements, and methods of making and draping, with a diagram to show the shape of the garment.

The toga, as "the one article above all others that cannot be omitted from any discussion whatsoever of the wardrobe of the Roman" (36), is allotted the greatest number of pages, although this chapter is avowedly a condensation of portions of the previous book, and is largely based upon evidence presented therein. Only the more important forms of the toga are here discussed in detail, ranging from the simple one of the bronze "Arringatore" to the degenerate and childless form of Byzantine times.

The tunic, with or without sleeves, was the sole garment of common folk and was generally, although not invariably, worn with the toga. Regarding ungirt tunics in sacrificial scenes the present reviewer believes, from her study of Pompeian paintings, that the whole question is closely bound up with the taboo in Roman religion based on the belief that any knots about the person of a religious celebrant or priest would hinder the free passage of the magic he was engaged in making. As the tunic expanded under oriental influence the old Roman toga (and other things Roman) decreased in size and importance.

Men apparently wore under the tunic another garment (the *subucula*). Among other undergarments worn by men were the *feminalia* (a covering for the thighs) and the *tibiale* (another for the shins). *Bracae* even yet have a barbarian connotation, but the term was used as an alternative for *feminalia* by Hieronymus.

Roman cloaks were of several kinds, but among representations of them on figures in the pictorial reliefs may be distinguished three general classes: first, cloaks or mantles, rectangular in form and varying in size, with fringed or plain edges, merely draped around the body or fastened by a fibula; second, cloaks which seem to be approximately semicircular in form, draped around the neck and fastened with a fibula; third,

cloaks, varying in length, fitted at neck and shoulders like modern capes, fastened or closed across the breast or tied beneath the chin by strings, and usually provided with a hood or cowl.

The kinds of cloaks here discussed are the pallium, abolla, paenula, cucullus and bardocucullus, casula (taken over by the Church and transformed into the richly embroidered chasuble), paludamentum, sagum and sagulum, laena, lacerna (rescued, on pages 121 and following, from the obloquy heaped upon it by modern writers), and birrus ("the closest resemblance to this among modern garments is the burnous, worn by the Arabs" 129).

There follow discussions of the clothing and accessories of boys, girls, brides and other women. It may be of interest to note in passing that the word *synthesis* is taken as meaning (170) "a costume [like *sets* of other objects], the parts of which were designed to be worn together".

To search for minor errors in such a splendid work would be nothing short of captious; but can note 37 at the bottom of page 106 be correct?

The photographs are numerous and excellent. The directions for making and draping the garments are so explicit that this book should be a boon to every Latin club and to classes in Roman life.

In conclusion it must be said that no one but a woman would have had the patience and understanding to treat the subject of clothing in such detail; of women, Dr. Wilson was the one to write this, which will be the definitive work on the clothing of the ancient Romans.

NITA L. BUTLER

PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

Zur Lehre vom Erwerbe des Eigentums nach römischem Recht. By H. H. PFLÜGER. Pages iv, 133. Duncker und Humblot, Munich 1937

The author discusses in twelve chapters a number of special topics which, although incoherent within themselves, all arise in one way or another from the juridical phenomenon of acquisition of title under the Roman law. It is impossible here to give a full critical account of the contents of the book, more especially since most of them are of a specifically legal concern rather than philological. Express mention should be made, however, of the discussion of the central problem of the whole matter, i.e., the *causa traditionis*. The classical scholar will be particularly interested in the chapter on *mancipatio* and *nexum*. Other sections of major importance are the ingenious, though perhaps contestable, study of the *causa indicati* or the section which shows the *condictio sine causa* not to have existed in the classical legal system.

Any modern research into the sources of Roman law depends largely on separation of classic and postclassic

elements in Justinian's Digest and Code. The author usually suggests eliminating entire sentences as glosses or interpolations, while maintaining the rest of the respective passages such as rendered by the compilers. This method is no doubt preferable to that of cancelling or replacing single words or phrases, which often turns the sense topsy-turvy in a manner that sometimes can be called only fantastic.

As the author has been dealing for decades with many of the problems involved, his chief purpose is stating and defending his own views. He confines himself to giving his own opinions, always resting on thorough reasoning and conscientious analyses of source materials, but making scant use of literary references. Especially the rich literature published in recent years (see Fritz Schulz' review in *Ztschr. Sav. St.* 52 [1932] 535-549) should have been given more attention. Nevertheless the book is a valuable contribution which, sometimes calling forth consent and sometimes opposition, deserves a devoted study by every scholar dealing with questions of the Roman law of titles.

HANS JULIUS WOLFF

UNIVERSITY OF PANAMA

Hymnody Past and Present. By C. S. PHILLIPS. Pages 300. Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, London. Macmillan, New York 1937 \$3.

Though avowedly written for the layman, this book will appeal chiefly to ministers and students of church history and music. Its aim is to present "the main results of scholarly research on Christian hymnody," which it does admirably. It is singularly free, however, from anecdotes and "human interest" stories that help to give such books a popular appeal, and its format seems little adapted to attracting the casual reader.

That the author has been steeped in classical learning is apparent from his vocabulary, his analytical and systematic arrangement of material, and the fact that he devotes one-third of his volume to Greek and Latin hymnody, which alone would bespeak consideration for it in these columns. That he is an English churchman is equally evident, not only because of his constant reference to four hymnals of the Anglican Church and to its ritual, but also because of his conservatism and the scant attention which he accords American hymnists, only a half-dozen of whom are even mentioned. Despite the enormous sales of the Moody and Sankey hymn books in the British Isles, they are ignored except in two half-contemptuous allusions; and American readers will look in vain for the names of many favorite hymns and writers.

On the other hand, Dr. Phillips pays high tribute to the non-conformist Watts, whom many modern writers have belittled, and he generously acknowledges the contributions of the Wesley family to England's church music and religious life. He writes understand-

ingly of the essentials of a good hymn; of the difficulty of translating hymns adequately and accurately; of the need of carefully selecting hymns adapted to the sermon, to the locality, and to the personnel of the congregation; of the obvious impossibility of compiling a hymnal that will be adapted to all creeds, places, and generations; and of the desirability of maintaining as high a standard of dignity and artistic worth in church music as is consistent with existing conditions.

German hymns, the Psalters, and the Oxford writers are given due attention; and by means of notes and quotations the author freely acknowledges his debt to Pitra, Walpole, Neale, Benson and other authorities in the same field. The book has a useful index, bibliography, and appendices. A careful reading of it should inspire a wholesome respect for, and a deeper appreciation of, our heritage of great hymns and engender the desire to participate more thoughtfully and reverently in the services of worship.

MYRA CRAIG SIMPSON

ALLDERDICE HIGH SCHOOL, PITTSBURGH

Prytaneis, A Study of the Inscriptions Honoring the Athenian Councillors.

By STERLING DOW. Pages 258, 104 figures. (Hesperia: Supplement I). American School of Classical Studies at Athens, Athens 1937 \$3.

This review can be only an appreciation of an enormous task well done. Mr. Dow examines all inscriptions known to relate to prytaneis, including not only those found in the Agora excavations, but those already published—an extremely satisfactory method of presentation because of the opportunity it allows to compare and exploit the epigraphical material. The majority of the one hundred and twenty-one inscriptions considered represent Agora finds; the rest are reedited and in some cases their texts republished. The result is a thorough historical and epigraphical study of the 'longest series of homogeneous public decrees from any Greek city.'

For upwards of five hundred years the Athenian councillors were publicly honored. This practice gave rise to certain decrees which, though they changed form with perhaps arbitrary fickleness, retained their essential character throughout that time and created a framework of tradition which takes in the earliest known decree (Agora I 1997, 327/6 B.C.) and the latest (I.G. II² 1073+1074, 120 A.D.). In addition to the decrees another type of honorary inscription must be considered part of that tradition. From the fifth and fourth centuries (before 327/6 B.C.) and from the first three centuries A.D., we have inscriptions which contain only lists of names: those of the prytaneis honored. The earliest practice seems to have been for the privileged tribe to set up the names of its distinguished members and to omit the decree which provided for

the honor. In the final period, the lists of names without decree may mean that the prytaneis themselves had their own names inscribed.

From the intervening period (327/6 B.C. to 120 A.D.) we have three clearly differentiated forms of decrees. Until 260 B.C. honor to the prytaneis was granted only by the demos. This, we take it, is a logical outgrowth of fourth-century practice when the initiative in such matters was with the ecclesia. The decree of the demos appears at the head of the inscription under which are inscribed the names of the fifty prytaneis honored. Below the list are found wreaths in which the names of the honored officials of the boule and the prytany are carved together with the name of the body which conferred the crowns. (Mr. Dow, for the sake of expediency, calls these inscribed wreaths "citations".) Between 260 B.C. and the time of Sulla a decree of the boule is found added to the inscription. In most cases the inscription begins with the decree of the demos, followed by three citations; the decree of the boule is next, followed by the list of fifty prytaneis, the inscription ending with a varying number of citations. This is the nearest to any 'rigid, stereotyped, regular' form in the prytany inscriptions but even this form underwent various successive modifications. After 88 B.C. only the decree of the boule appears in the inscription, followed by the usual list of prytaneis and by the citations. This form is significant indication of the loss of power of the demos at this time.

Beside these form-designs evident in the decrees there is a felicitous consistency in the context, the position of names, the use of titles and patronymics, which is, as it were, an open sesame to the epigraphist and historian. Mr. Dow uses conservatively but with imagination all the material at his disposal and brings to it a vast knowledge of Hellenistic Athens. Among other matters, he settles one aspect of the problem of the 'single officer' of administration as it affected the period after 229 B.C. It appears clearly from the newly discovered inscriptions that *ὁ ἐπὶ τῇ διοικήσει*, the officer who customarily paid for all decrees during the Macedonian regime, thereafter paid only for prytany decrees. That the office was not entirely abolished is understandable in the light of Mr. Dow's explanation. The office had not been particularly odious under the Macedonian regime; moreover the prytany decrees were a numerous, traditional and well-defined class.

Mr. Dow finds corroboration in the decrees for an alliance about 200 B.C. between Athens and Rome; for the introduction of Artemis Phosphoros in the state cult about 182 B.C.; and for the fact that between 263/2 and 236/5 Demetrios I and Antigonos I were honored along with others, where they had not been so honored either before or after. The relative position and prestige of the officers of the prytany and of other officials are likewise established by the decrees. The question of the chronology based on the secretary cycles is con-

sidered where pertinent; that parts of the established scheme must be changed was predicted by Professor Dinsmoor himself (Archons of Athens, preface).

It is significant and, one must admit, disappointing that the decrees never mention specific acts on the part of those honored except the fact that the prytaneis performed sacrifices. Mr. Dow hesitates to decide why any one prytany was honored but suggests that probably before the time of Sulla the sacrifices were considered a real contribution to public life as was the task of the prytaneis in preparing for the assemblies. The latter reason, of course, does not explain why one tribe (there is no case of more than two tribes being honored in one year) should be praised rather than another, especially since it has not been possible to link any award with an historical crisis.

One of the Agora inscriptions (I 2539) gives a striking clue to the problem of the allotment machines. With the aid of diagrams and photographs, Mr. Dow discusses these in his closing chapter.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

BLUMA L. TRELL

La Transylvanie dans l'antiquité. By CONSTANTIN DAICOVICIU. Pages 95, 8 plates. Privately published, Bucharest 1938

In this work Professor Daicoviciu of the University of Cluj attempts to summarize existing knowledge of Transylvania, the area which, as D'Anville noted long ago, was almost coterminous with the Roman province of Dacia. In the first 29 pages, after a brief geographical description, Daicoviciu gives a sketch of pre-Roman Dacia, a subject which the labors of the great and lamented Vasile Pârvan have done so much to illuminate. The bulk of the work, 47 pages out of 92, is devoted to an account of the 170 years from Trajan's conquest to Aurelian's abandonment of Dacia, a proportion no doubt justified by the relative fullness of our information for this period. Incidentally, for anyone who wishes to make the acquaintance of Roman Dacia (and the epithet Roman is distinctly in point) Daicoviciu's account can be heartily recommended; even the specialist will be glad to have its concise information about the quite recent and little known excavations at Costesti and Muncel.

For the period from the Roman withdrawal until the late Middle Ages there are no contemporary records, a fact which notoriously has enabled modern states to advance conflicting historical claims. Readers of Seton-Watson will scarcely accept Count Bethlen's thesis that the Transylvanian Roumanians are comparatively late immigrants among the Hungarians of the region who found it empty when they first arrived. Daicoviciu's arguments are more sketchy than Seton-Watson's and are couched in language much more moderate than his country's press frequently employs; but they carry conviction.

The small compass of this work has inevitably entailed severe compression; but even so its author has contrived to mention everything of importance. As in his other publications, the documentation is careful and learned: he cites works in English, German, French, Italian, Hungarian, Yugoslav, Roumanian, Latin and Greek (his ascription of *Römische Staatsverwaltung* to Mommsen on page 60 is a slip). Also one will not usually feel inclined to cavil at his judgment on matters of controversy.

But two rather serious blemishes this work does possess. First, it lacks a map. Since it is written in French one presumes that it is chiefly meant for non-Roumanian readers; these may well find some of the topographical details confusing, more especially since in some cases modern and ancient names are used indiscriminately. Second, the work is a reprint from "La Transylvanie" with apparently different pagination. Unfortunately in the reprint the cross-references retain the earlier pagination and it is tiresome to discover that, e.g. "voir plus haut p. 112" really means "voir plus haut p. 44." This is a pity since this is a work of real scholarship attractively printed and provided with eight plates.

MCMASTER UNIVERSITY

E. T. SALMON

ITALIAN SCHOOLBOOKS

I think it is a very good idea for CLASSICAL WEEKLY to present to American teachers and students a list of some of the recently published classical schoolbooks for Italian schools, because not everybody who is interested in classical publications knows about the remarkable progress made in that country in this branch. Since the time when the so-called Gentile Reform was brought into Italian education, classical languages have become a principal study, immediately following the Italian language. No student is allowed to attend a university if he has not a complete knowledge of Latin and Greek. Such a decree was delivered not only for the increase of classical culture among the Italians, but also (and, let me say, chiefly) for a better and more thorough acquaintance with the Italian language itself, which almost entirely depends upon those two languages.

Nobody therefore can be surprised if in Italy hundreds of books are published with the one particular purpose to revive in the minds of the Italians the Greek and Roman Golden Ages and the great century of Italian Humanism and Renaissance.

Italian commentators on the classics follow a method which seems to me perfect. The literal translation of the most difficult passages is not their main point; students and professors can find specialized books for this purpose. They want to present a book with an adequate critical apparatus, and generally they succeed. They start with an introduction to the work, writing

briefly about the life of the author and the history of his time, as well as his motives and style; in other words they supply all the background which has to be known. As far as the comment itself is concerned they try to render it very interesting by making it an explanation which at the same time is exegetic, esthetic and historical.

Thus teachers and students together take interest in the work and particularly in the language which little by little becomes so familiar to them that finally they can talk and write in a really classical manner. The following list of recent books for high school and college, consequently, should attract the attention not only of those of our country who like to expound classical culture, but also of those who wish, as everybody should, a better and more perfect knowledge of the English language.

ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE

FERDINAND TAMBURRI

Cicero. XXI lettere scritte fra l'uscita dal Consolato e la vittoria cesariana di Tapso (62-46 a.C.) Scelta e commento di Tito Vittorio Spinelli. Pages 14. Ausonia, Rome 1938 L. 3

Herodotus. Il libro ottavo delle Storie, con introduzione e commento di Mario Untersteiner. Pages 231. Rondinella, Naples 1938 L. 9

Homer. Iliade, Libro IX, a cura di Luciano Miori. Pages 59. Ando, Palermo 1938 L. 4

Odisea, Libro vi, con introduzione, commento e indici analitici di Antonio Giusti. Pages vii, 70. Lattes e C., Turin 1938 L. 5

Odisea, Libro ix. Introduzione e commento di Goffredo M. Lattanzi. Pages xii, 45. Lattes e C., Turin 1938 L. 3.50

Odisea, Libro x, con introduzione e commento di Angelo Maggi. Pages xii, 47. Lattes e C., Turin 1938 L. 3.50

Bellezze dell'Iliade, dell'Odissea, e dell'Eneide, con l'epilogo dei tre poemi, a cura di Enrico Mestica, nuovamente annotate e commentate in conformità dei programmi governativi dai Professori Lea Nissim Rossi e Aldo Brusciagioni. 3 tiratura. Pages 272, 12 plates. Barbera, Florence 1938 L. 8

Horace. Satire ed epistole, con introduzione e commento di Gaetano Gigli. Pages 190. Loffredo, Naples 1938 L. 8.50

Orazio lirico maggiore. Scelta di 44 odi e 6 epodi, con prefazione e commento del Prof. Raffaele Elisei. 2 edizione riveduta e ampliata nelle note. Pages xxiv, 263. Le Monnier, Florence 1938 L. 10

Polybius. Passi scelti dal libro primo delle storie, con introduzione e commento di Gregorio Franzò. Giusti, Livorno 1938 L. 7.80

Tibullus. Elegie, con introduzione e commento di Emanuele Cesareo. Pages xx, 88. Le Monnier, Florence 1938 L. 8

Virgil. Il libro secondo dell'Eneide, a cura di G. D'Amico. Orsini. Pages 102. Bemporad, Florence 1938

Il libro II dell'Eneide, commentato da Giulio Augusto Levi. Pages 52. Le Monnier, Florence 1938 L. 5

Eneide, Libro IX, con introduzione e commento di Gaetano Buccheri. Pages 82. Morano, Naples 1938 L. 4

Bucoliche. Introduzione e commento di Giuseppe Cammelli. Pages 102. Loffredo, Naples 1938

ABSTRACTS OF ARTICLES

ANCIENT AUTHORS

Diodorus. HAMMOND, N. G. L. *The Sources of Diodorus Siculus XVI. II, The Sicilian Narrative.* Hammond applies the method he used in the rest of Diodorus XVI, CQ 31 (1937) 79ff. Diodorus' account of the liberation of Syracuse by Dion and of the first part of Timoleon's career is taken from Theopompus. The account of the later career of Timoleon is taken from Timaeus. Hammond checks his conclusions by comparing Diodorus with Plutarch's Dion and Timoleon. In opposition to Momigliano and Laqueur, Hammond believes that Diodorus excerpted from only one source at a time for a particular period. The article ends with a chart showing from what source each chapter of Diodorus XVI is derived.

CQ 32 (1938) 137-151 (Fine)

Euripides. CAMPBELL, A. Y. *Notes on Euripides' Iphigenia in Tauris.* Various suggested emendations.

CQ 32 (1938) 135-136 (Fine)

GRÉGOIRE, H. *Sur un choeur d'Euripide.* Electra 432-486. In 447-8 read Νυμφῶν δὲ σκοπιᾶς Σκύρον πατῶν. The Nereids are coming from the forge of Hephaestus which Euripides located in Euboea, perhaps at Chalcis, for the glorification of this Athenian locality.

EC 7 (1938) 321-330 (Pratt)

SPRINGER, J. A. *A New Collation of the Text of Euripides in the Jerusalem Palimpsest.*

CQ 32 (1938) 197-204

Herodotus. POWELL, J. ENOCH. *Notes on Herodotus, III.* Various observations which are the "by-product of a lexicon."

CQ 32 (1938) 211-219 (Fine)

Homer's Hymns. BÉQUIGNON, Y. *Sur l'itinéraire d'Apollon dans la suite Pythique.* The journey of Apollo from Olympos to Delphi as set forth in the Homeric Hymn is examined. The author believes that the geographical difficulties presented are due to the artificial character of the hymn, and that the itinerary of the god was determined by legends and their locale.

AEHE 2 (1938) 3-12 (Hansen)

Horace. SCALAIS, R. *Quem virum aut heroa (Hor., Odes I, 12).* Notes on structure and technique.

EC 7 (1938) 75-76 (Pratt)

Lucretius. BUECHNER, K. *Ueber das sechste Proömium des Lukrez.* Lines 56-57 are the same as 90-91. They are original in 90-91, and Lucretius used them to introduce a later insertion (56-79) in the prooemium, which originally comprised 43-55, 80-95. They are followed by lines (58-66) repeated from book 5. The original prooemium is devoted to the *ratio causarum*, the insertion to the nature of the gods. The insertion represents a development in the thought of Lucretius, who came to believe the latter study as important as the former in combating *religio*.

H 72 (1937) 334-345 (Greene)

Persius. GUILLEMIN, A.-M. *La satirique Perses.* The two fundamental characteristics of Persius' life and works are delicate sensibility and reason suited to the consideration of universal human problems.

EC 7 (1938) 161-167 (Pratt)

Plato. TARRANT, DOROTHY. *The Pseudo-Platonic Socrates.* The author examines the pseudo-Platonic dialogues (including all whose genuineness can be seriously doubted) to see if by this method any light can be thrown on the Platonic Socrates as opposed to the

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historic Socrates. In these spurious works in the course of time the personality of Socrates became fainter; he became "more of a *μυχαρή* for conveying doctrine."

The Socrates in these dialogues is on the whole definitely Socratic rather than Platonic.

CQ 32 (1938) 167-173 (Fine)

Vergil. MANDRA, R. *The Sirens in the Palinurus Episode*. In Aen. 5.865 *quondam* means "at times"; the island of the Sirens is Osteodes.

EC 7 (1938) 168-182 (Pratt)

LITERARY HISTORY. CRITICISM

ATWOOD, E. BAGBY. *Two Alterations of Virgil in Chaucer's Dido*. In his legend of Dido Chaucer subtly alters certain details of Vergil's story in order to arouse sympathy for Dido and blacken Aeneas. Thus Aeneas's rich gifts of Trojan relics to Dido (Aen. I 647ff.) are grudgingly mentioned, but emphasis is reserved for Dido's largess to Aeneas (lines 1114-1124) which does not appear in this part of Vergil's story. A second example is the statement that Aeneas stole away by night from Dido's bed (1326-1329) instead of taking his leave after a frank though painful scene (Aen. IV 393ff.). The first alteration may be derived from later portions of the Aeneid (V 570-572, VII 274-279, XI 72-75), indicating a thoughtful reading of other portions of the Aeneid than that from which his story is drawn. The second seems to come from the Rawlinson Excidium Troiae, fol. 85 v b.

Speculum 13 (1938) 454-457 (Heironimus)

DE GHELLINCK, J. *La littérature latine du moyen âge*. Discusses the dangers of overprecise dating. The date 476 opens a long period of transition between the ancient world and the mediaeval. The Carolingian period is sharply demarcated from the previous mediaeval centuries; its Latin is literary and classical, not colloquial. Carolingian Latin still had, however, spontaneity, variety and vitality which grew with the passing of time, especially in poetry. Classical models exerted great influence; imitation was sometimes servile, but there was real development in poetic rhyme. The scholarly nature of the language stimulated the didactic genre. Mediaeval Latin literature is differentiated by its cosmopolitan and international nature.

EC 7 (1938) 492-513 (Pratt)

RICHARDS, G. C. *The Authorship of the Περὶ Ὑψους*. On the basis chiefly of the similarity of Περὶ Ὑψους 36 to the letter of Dionysius of Halicarnassus to Gnaeus Pompeius, Richards believes that the latter, probably a Greek rhetorician at Rome, wrote the treatise 'On the sublime' between 8 B.C. and 14 A.D.

CQ 32 (1938) 133-134 (Fine)

WOLFF, MAX I. *Rom und die Romania*. The revival of Latin literature in the fourth century A.D. has been mistakenly regarded merely as a last flowering of the classical tradition; it was also the beginning of national literatures in the various western provinces, a beginning cut short by the barbarian invasions. Wolff uses "Romania" to denote these provinces after the removal of the court to Constantinople, a sense which he traces to Orosius. No longer subject to Rome and Italy, though held together by common language and Greco-Roman culture, they were free to develop national characteristics. The Romanized Greeks, Claudian the pagan and Jerome the Christian, were exceptions to this trend; having no roots in their native soil, they clung the more tightly to their cultural inheritance from antiquity. Ausonius in Gaul is typical of the new national spirit.

Medium Aevum, 7 (1938) 1-14 (Heironimus)

LINGUISTICS. GRAMMAR

DEBRAIX, L. *Les corrélatifs*. Analysis of Latin correlatives.

EC 7 (1938) 251-258 (Pratt)

FRIDRICHSEN, ANTON. Σύμψυχος = ὅλη τῇ ψυχῇ. Interpretation of Philippians ii 2, where alone the word occurs in the Bible.

PhW 58 (1938) 910-912 (Plumpe)

LAURAND, L. *Remarques sur quelques questions de linguistique et de grammaire grecque*. Gives material supplementary to the 3rd fasc. of the Manuel des études grecques et latines concerning orthography, elements of words, historical grammar, linguists and philologists, Indo-European, analogy, influence of the will, influence of grammarians, reaction produced by orthography, numerals, prepositions, derivation, composition of new words with ancient elements, choice of words, order of words, oratorical rhythm, and disagreements on Greek grammar.

EC 7 (1938) 331-340 (Pratt)

LORIMER, H. L. ΠΡΥΑΙΣ and ΠΡΥΑΕΕΣ. L. argues that these words belong to the Cypriot dialect, not to the Cretan.

CQ 32 (1938) 129-132 (Fine)

O(TEGHEM), J. V. *Le genre de dies*. Agrees with Ernout-Meillet that "the gender is masculine or feminine indifferently in the singular; in the plural almost exclusively masculine. Even in the singular the masculine is more frequent and also seems more ancient." Also agrees with Kretschmer, Glotta 12.152, that the sense of *dies* is not sensibly different in the masculine and feminine. Students may use the masculine in all instances.

EC 7 (1938) 398-400 (Pratt)

SKUTSCH, O. and H. J. ROSE. *Mactare—Macula?* "Both from the point of view of etymology and that of *Religionsforschung*" the authors object to the contention of L. R. Palmer CQ 32 (1938) 57ff. that *mactus* is derived from **macio* 'bespatter, sprinkle'. They favor the old derivation from the root MAG and argue that *mactus* means 'increased'.

CQ 32 (1938) 220-223 (Fine)

VAN RIJCKEVORSEL, W. *Comment aborder le latin en 6e?* Necessity of clarity, unity, time and progress in teaching elementary Latin, specifically illustrated.

EC 7 (1938) 556-561 (Pratt)

EPIGRAPHY

BIDEZ, J. *La découverte à Trèves d'une inscription en vers grecs célébrant le dieu Hermes*. A restored inscription of seventeen Greek hexameters, dating from the time of the Emperor Julian, interpreted in the light of religious mysticism of the fourth century.

AEHE 2 (1938) 13-28 (Hansen)

KAHRSTEDT, U. *Zu den delphischen Soterienurkund-en*. The Delphic soteria inscriptions list individuals sometimes under "Boys", sometimes under "Men". But they are lists, not of individual artists, but of chorus leaders or soloists, adults in all cases. The Delphic soteria were an annual festival established in the 270's B.C. (or later) to celebrate deliverance from the Celts. The Aetolian soteria were a festival supplanting the former one about 250 and conducted quadrennially (pentaeteric) with one break about 208, until 194. The Aetolian inscriptions list only victorious troupes, the Delphic inscriptions all competing troupes. The Aetolian festival, conducted under Aetolian compulsion, was boycotted by Isthmian and other groups, which resumed competition only after 194.

H 72 (1937) 369-403 (Greene)

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Compiled from books received, publishers' and booksellers' announcements, and publications noted by other reviews. Errors and omissions are inevitable, but CW tries to ensure accuracy and completeness. Those who have not written for CW and who wish to submit sample reviews are urged to choose books from this list.

LITERARY HISTORY

BARON, HANS. Cicero and the Roman Civic Spirit in the Middle Ages and the Early Renaissance. Pages 28. Manchester University Press, Manchester 1938

FIELDS, DONALD EUGENE. The Technique of Exposition in Roman Comedy. Pages iii, 200. Private Edition, distributed by the University of Chicago Libraries, Chicago 1938

LAZARIDES, LAZARE A. Le conte grec. L'Art du conte chez les Grecs anciens, avec une étude spéciale sur le conflit énigmatique dans le conte grec. Part I. Pages 18. Athens 1938

LESKY, ALBIN. Die griechische Tragödie. Pages 258, 4 plates. Kröner, Stuttgart and Leipzig 1938

MARG, WALTER. Der Charakter in der Sprache der frühgriechischen Dichtung. Pages 105. Triltsch, Würzburg 1938

SALANITRO, NINO. Miscellanea di studi latini. Pages 131. Loffredo, Naples 1938

PHILOSOPHY

BECKER-FREYSENG, ALBRECHT. Die Vorgeschichte des philosophischen Terminus "contingens". Die Bedeutungen von "contingere" bei Boethius und ihr Verhältnis zu den Aristotelischen Möglichkeitsbegriffen. Pages 79. Bilabel, Heidelberg 1938 (Quellen u. Studien zur Geschichte u. Kultur d. Altertums u. d. Mittelalters. Reihe D, H. 7)

SNELL, B. Leben und Meinungen der Sieben Weisen. Griechische und lateinische Quellen aus 2000 Jahren mit der deutschen Uebersetzung. Pages 181. Heimeran, Munich 1938

WERNER, CHARLES. La philosophie grecque. Pages 304. Payot, Paris 1938

HISTORY

BAKER, —. Le règne de Tibère. Pages 272. Payot, Paris 1938

BALOGH, ELEMÉR. Die Datierung der byzantinischen Periode. Pages 153-189. C.E.D.A.M., Milan 1935 (In Studi in memoria di Aldo Albertoni, Vol. 2)

CARACCILO, EDOARDO. La civiltà mediterranea ed i suoi centri urbani, I. Dal periodo paleolitico alla spartizione tetrarchica del Mediterraneo. Pages 51. Castiglia, Palermo 1938

DRIOTON & VANDIER. Les peuples de l'Orient méditerranéen, II. L'Egypte. Presses Universitaires de France, Paris 1938

GLOTZ, ROUSSEL & COHAN. Alexandre et le démembrement de son empire. Pages 436. Presses Universitaires de France, Paris 1938 (Coll. Histoire générale Glotz)

KORNEMANN, ERNST. Römische Geschichte, I. Die Zeit d. Republik. Pages xi, 619, 1 map. Kröner, Stuttgart 1938

LE BLOND, MARIUS. Vercingétorix Martyr. La défaite, le supplice. Pages 220. Denoël, Paris 1938

MUSSI, LUIGI. Nel bimillenario di Cesare Ottaviano Augusto, l'imperatore "Patrono della Colonia di Luni." Pages 11. Canale, Sarzana 1938 (Memoria letta al R. Istituto d'Arte di Massa nell'anno scolastico 1937-1938)

ECONOMICS. COMMERCE

ERB, OTTO. Wirtschaft und Gesellschaft im Denken der hellenischen Antike. Studien zur Wirtschafts- u. Gesellschaftsgeschichte. Pages 67. Pierer, Altenburg 1938 (Dissertation)

HIGGINSON, J. H. New Testament Economics. Pages 76. Author, London 1938

RASKIN, G. Handelsreklame en soortgelijke Praktijken bij Grieken en Romeinen. Pages 143. Louvain 1938

STAMP, SIR JOSIAH CHARLES. Christianity and Economics. Introduction by Rufus M. Jones. Pages 204. Macmillan, New York 1938

PRIMITIVE WRITING

CHIERA, EDWARD. They Wrote on Clay. George G. Cameron, ed. Pages 235. University of Chicago Press, Chicago 1938

REYNOLDS, HENRY JAMES. The World's Oldest Writings. Pages 346, illustrated. Antiquities Corporation, Chicago 1938

BIBLICAL STUDIES: OLD TESTAMENT

DOERRIE, HEINRICH. Passio SS. Machabaeorum. Die antike lateinische Uebersetzung des IV. Makkabäerbuches. Pages viii, 147. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1938 (Abh. der Gesell. der Wissen. zu Göttingen, 3rd series, no. 22)

FERNANDEZ, R. P. Commentarius in librum Josue. Pages 300. Lethielleux, Paris 1938

FINKELSTEIN, LOUIS. The Pharisees: The social background of their faith. Two volumes, pages 828. Jewish Publication Society, Philadelphia 1938

HEMPFEL, JOHANNES. Politische Absicht und politische Wirkung im biblischen Schrifttum. Pages 48. Hinrichs, Leipzig 1938 (Der Alte Orient, Band 38 Heft 1)

LUCAS, A. The Route of the Exodus of the Israelites from Egypt. Pages 99. Arnold, London 1938

MARLOWE, ALEXANDER. The Book of Beginnings. A new translation of the book of Genesis, with special attention to its poetic values. Pages 139. Eerdmans, Grand Rapids 1938

RICHARDSON, GEORGE H. Biblical Archaeology: Its Use and Abuse. Pages 205. Clarke, London 1938

ROST, LEONHARD. Die Vorstufen von Kirche und Synagoge im Alten Testament. Eine wortgeschichtl. Unters. Pages 156. Kohlhammer, Stuttgart 1938 (Beiträge zur Wissenschaft vom Alten u. Neuen Testament, Series 4 Vol. 24, whole no. 76)

VOLZ, PAUL. Prophetengestalten des Alten Testaments. Sendg. u. Botschaft d. alttestamentl. Gotteszeugen. Pages 367, 7 plates. Calwer Vereinsbuchh., Stuttgart 1938

WEBER, OTTO. Bibelkunde des Alten Testaments. Ein Arbeitsbuch. Halbbd. 1: Gesetz u. prophet. Geschichte (Genesis bis 2 Könige). Pages 307. Halbbd. 2: Prophetenbücher u. "Schriften" (Jesaja bis zum Schluss d. Alten Testaments). Pages 318. Furche-Verl., Berlin 1938 (Dissertation)

NEW TESTAMENT

DEAN, JOSEPH. The New Testament, Vol. I. The Synoptic Gospels, translated from the Greek. Second edition, revised. Pages 445. Longmans, Green, New York 1938 (Westminster Version of the Sacred Scriptures)

KUNZE, GERHARD. Aus der Frühzeit der Kirche Jesu Christi. Ein Gang durch d. Apostelgeschichte des Lukas. Pages 130. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1938

PIROT, LOUIS, ed. La Sainte Bible, XII. Epîtres-Apocalypse. Texte latin et traduction française sous la direction de Louis Pirot. Letouzey et Ané, Paris 1938